SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1909. class Mail Matter.

Spheriptions by Hail. Postpuld. PAILY, Per Month. A.

DAILY AND SUN Pupitshed by the Sun Printing and Public Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President of the Asso-tation. William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau street

Freasurer of the Association, M. F. Laffan, 170 Nassau street: Secretary of the Association, D. W. London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street, Strand. The daily and Sunday Sun are on sale in London at the American and Colonial Exchange. Carlton street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily an nday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, Boulevard cs Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

gubilcation wish to have rejected articles return they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Malefactors of Cold Storage.

There has been a process laid against persons charged with the unseasonable harboring of wild fowl, and that it may o hardly with them we humbly pray. There appears to be no defence; indeed, it is admitted that sundry duck, partridge, grouse, quail and so forth have been on hand for two years or more: in all an immense quantity of game, in a condition of artificially arrested decay.

The law traversed in the matter is that which aims at the protection of game and which is therefore only indirectly and remotely concerned with the well being of man. It takes no account of the infamy of keeping carvasbacks, redhead, blackhead, prairie chicken, partridge, blackcock, woodcock and snipe in a state of averted decomposition for years, but only of the possession of such game out of season.

What is sorely needed is a law which will do away with the keeping of game at all and make it a capital offence to expose to the action of ice any American wild fowl whatsoever. Such a law. adequately enforced, might have the effect of restoring to our tables the whole vanished category of our funequalled game birds. So far as the general public is concerned the taste of game is unknown. The cold storage warehouse has long since obliterated it. A man orders in the season a woodcock, or a duck, or a partridge, at Delmonico's, or at the Waldorf, or at Sherry's, or at any other of many places of price and pretence, and what does he get? He gets an object externally plausible, but an outrage and a scandal to every sense but the sense of sight.

Older people no longer eat game. The affluent youth of the time knows no etter and he eats the thing set before him at his restaurant or at his club with fictitious enthusiasm. His is faith, and faith which, while it endures, is to say nothing of a noble Teuton in loathe what is to-day uttered as game.

His is the pseudo bliss of ignorance and in October he will walk into Delmonico's, or into the place of his habit, and he will offer up \$5 for a canvasback that was murdered two years ago with a machine gun in the far Northwest, or else down in Kansas. That it never was a real canvasback, but at best only a decadent Western this will in no wise trouble him. Even if it were from the Delaware or from the Susquehanna in some propitious November of the past, he could not tell it. Nobody could. All birds, no matter whence derived, are reduced to the same base

level by the blasphemy of cold storage. But it is not the game alone of the country. Everything is tainted with its curse; meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruit. No perishable thing escapes it. The chemistry of our purveyors is the most appalling feature of our civilizaticr, and it is only the fortunate few who escape its blessings. Our urban populations have forgotten the taste of pure fresh food of any kind. There is nothing that undergoes the modern processes of refrigeration and conservation that is not deteriorated thereby, that is not impaired in its savor, that is not unworthy of us. and there is practicelly nothing that evades its unrelenting grasp. Is there any man so fatuous, so naif, so unsullied by the world's guile, that he can look us straight in the face and say: "I have this day eaten a 'new laid' egg"?

A Free People. That excellent educational journal the intelligent legislation in Bavaria blueveries in their own pastures in which it was when he used it. advatice of an official utterance of the

Government. outbursts are infrequent, and the dominant paternalistic school in this country Courier we extract several illuminating statements regarding chapter 297 of the Courier says:

"A close interpretation of the law allows no

ing the highway without being a law breake see he first gets special pers

Splendid in its abstract form, however the monumental magnificence of this ent appears only in actual practice. A citizen of the county of Hampden, says the Courier, was suddenly law abiding citizen acquainted with the state of the law, on August 12 he wrote a respectful letter to the commission requesting permission to remove the weeds. On August 17 he received a formal letter notifying him that the commission would take up the matter in its proper course. On August 27 he was advised by the commission that he must communicate with the engineer in charge of the division in which he lived, with whose approval he might proceed to remove the weeds. On August 31, in reply to a respectful application to this official, final permission to pull up the weeds "without further instructions" was granted.

"What sort of tomfoolery is this anyway?" inquires the Courier. "Is this the reason our legislators always must have annual sessions instead of biennial ones?" Such language is of course utterly deplorable, such temper an evidence of a dangerous lack of sympathy with the modern tendency of all legislation. Not only does it tend to weaken respect for the law, but it reflects upon the intelligence and useful-

ness of government by commission. A few of the elderly, the decrepit and the superannuated will of course recall the time when there prevailed the lawless superstition that a man's house was his castle, and his right to do therein as he pleased, his privilege as a free torn American citizen. How pleasant it is to know that in a relatively brief period of time we have escaped such barbaric conditional How pleasing to realize that we now live in an age when the fact that it is the chief duty of the law to make itself a nuisance and of its enactors to make themselves ridiculous, is universally recognized and generally applauded

Litchfield and Its Law School Days

Up in Litchfield county in Connecticut Mr. DWIGHT C. KILBOURN, who has been clerk of the Superior and Supreme courts for more than twenty years, Ras brought together in a book a lot of mighty interesting matters concerning bench and bar. It will prove attractive to lawyers outside of the county and of Connecticut, for a Litchfield county lawyer, EPHRAIM KIRBY, published the first law reports in America, and as every one knows, the first law school in the country was established at Litchfield. To those who have the leisure to pick out the plums, however, it is the glimpses of the idyllic days of the early republic in the reminiscences. the conditions under which that law school existed, which will yield the greater pleasure

In the beautiful and peaceful country town, distinguished from its neighbors only by the court house beside the church, the students gathered from all over the country to learn at the feet of TAPPAN REEVE and JAMES GOULD. They sublime. He never knew what it was swarmed from Georgia and the Caroto have a bird served for him by a linas and Virginia as well as from Massavenerable Swiss in Broadway, or by a chusetts and New York, for dissension canonized Scotchman in Liberty street, and the war were still hidden in the future. No railroads, no electricity. Lafayette place. Had such knowledge not even horse cars—the matured civili- for pageants and celebrations, when though the sharklike pickerel are se zation of the Revolution days before monuments are being erected in honor the great material changes had come in.

> the Shepaug trains.
>
> How delightfully simple was the study of the law. No case system, for reported cases were only beginning. In 1784, when Judge REEVE started, there was not even a United States court, and it was in 1833 that Judge Gould closed the doors, leaving no successor. It took fourteen months for the students to complete the course. Blackstone, Coke upon Lyttleton, and than the glorious beginning. the few other text books, but it was the oral teaching that counted most. They were taught the principles of the common law, they were shown their duties as lawyers and citizens and were sent as lawyers and citizens and were sent oral teaching.
>
> Nevertheless that campaign of 1859 in which France and Italy wrested Lombardy from the grasp of Austria marks at urning point in the history of Europe land forms no part in the scheme of decorations as lawyers and citizens and were sent nearly as important as that marked by as lawyers and citizens and were sent nearly as important as that marked by of the teacher counted in the days be- garians, Italians and even Germans had their banner at least on the line of our military men who taught them, and it meant against their powerful oppressors, was

PARSONS. The teaching was given in two little of the new German empire, after which wooden cabins, identical in shape and nationality and a common language furnishing with the country district became a discredited fallacy in politics cluded among them the aristocrats gard it wholly in South Africa. Every now and then this great, in- of the South and of New York, and How enthusiastic were men over it, censored cynicism in the reference to BOURN has managed to save Judge the battles according to the not over-

selves in looking over the catalogue of his sudden stop at Villafranca, and In reality, however, such disgraceful students of those days before the war lost his claim to gratitude by his when North and South mingled without bargaining for Savoy and Nice. He constraint. JOHN C. CALHOUN of South paid dearly for it at Sedan. Yet had it has no reason to hang its head in shame at the alleged German superiority in the future, may have strolled between the art of making government an inspired nuisance. From the Berkshire passed a five-year-old child who was sive steps, the adhesion of Tuscany, to be the JOHN BROWN of Clesawatomie GARIBALDI's triumphant march through and Harper's Ferry. When JOHN Y. Sicily and Naples, the overrunning of the the Massachusetts act of 1908. Of this Mason of Virginia, unwitting of the Papal provinces, would have been im-Senate and the Trent, passed through possible, as well as the enthusiastic

Tom's Cabin." And plenty of other contrasts may be noted by the fanciful.

That was a fine and beautiful life in Europe since then. The advance of

America, before the war and railroads and modern improvements; there was natural powers, that a more crowded of his "place." There were weeds and strained. It can never come again, but

Plain American Song.

Seeking to fortify his soul against th African Terror, the ever esteemed Dr. MABIE, the E. P. Whipple of Summit, is reprinting in the Outlook many undying favorite but "feudal" poems, recom mended anew to a prosaic world by his tender introduction. In the latest number there are selections from SHAKE-SPEARS, HERRICK and LOVELACE. But these second hand and effete products cannot be forced even by their ingratiating commentator upon a public which in this same issue fastens with rapture upon a manlier and a genuine American song, Dr. VAN DYKE'S "Home Thoughts From Europe." Hearty, homely folk songs, old stirrings of balladry touch the reader of it:

" It-is good to see the Old World, and travel up Among the famous

renown, To admire the crumbly castles, and the

ments and kings; things."

And then the patriot comes back fonder than ever of America and will not sail again for several weeks. Dr. VAN DYER tells us that "Paris is a woman's town with flowers in her hair.' Dulces reminiscitur Argos: His heart is true to that Paris where he drank tea. We must not borrow more; and yet how can we do without this stanza, so simple yet so potent, full of the nostalgia the plain people personally conducted, of exultant aspiration, and yet so severely just:

Oh. Furope is a fine place, yet something see The past is too much with her, and the

looking back; But life is in the present, and the future mus

We love our land for what she is and what all

This, we humbly aver, is the food for the minds of a free people; but the whole poem has beyond its sound sentiment, its originality-"Europe is a fine place"; "life is in the present" -a rhythm and a melody that recall the husic of the people. In the Journal of the Folk Song Society there are songs with some faint suggestion of this irresistible haunting cadence and directness of appeal. For example:

My name is CHARLES DICKSON, a blacksmith b In this little town I was born and I was bred From this town to Belfast a working I did go

Twas there I fell in love with young SALLY Or the long roll of this marine lay: sailor courted a farmer's daughter, that lived

convenient to the Isle of Man." Simple, sensuous, passionate, homecoming lines of Dr. VAN DYKE, who excels in so many forms of literature, will be dear to all the students and con-

noisseurs of American poetry.

At a time when every excuse is seized should observe it. The Italians of New incursions of automobiles. Their hills are still a haven of rest, disturbed only now and then by the slow rumbling of the Shepaug trains.

Venti Settembre. The Italians of New incursions of New incursions of automobiles. Their hills are still a haven of rest, disturbed only their hypothetical discoverer of the North America. The fish are becoming more and more inimid, to say nothing of the difficulty in locating them each day.

Venti Settembre. The Italians of New incursions of New incursions of automobiles. Their hills york have just made much ado over their spinion, the moter boats are seriously injuring the fish are becoming more and more itimid, to say nothing of the difficulty in locating them each day. Venti Settembre," the date of the tak- locating them each day. of Villafranca. It is natural, perhaps, to found with one of its sides torn partly off. note the final accomplishment rather

home to become in due time Judges, the civil war in the United States. The Congressmen, Senators, Governors, one cry for the liberation of nationalities, to be Vice-President. The personality the demand for which Poles, Hunfore the specialists; the boys knew the shed their blood in futile revolutions and naval parades.

Naw York, September 28. something to them to have studied, as, admitted to be just, and a beginning for instance, at Harvard later, under was made with Italy. The cry was to STORY or JOEL PARKER or THEOPHILUS be heard once again and more powerfully a few years later in the formation school houses. From these Litchfield so that the Britain that stood up for graduated its 1,300 students, who in- enslaved Greece and Italy could disre-

telligent and free people finds occasion whose subsequent careers make an however, in 4859! It looked like the to burst into glad acclaim over Ameri- unusual roll of honor for the school. sweeping away of all the despotisms can liberty, as contrasted with the bane- It needs no worship of the days that that the Congress of Vienna had estabful paternalism of effete monarchies, are past to regret in some degree this lished. Napoleon III, for a few months republican simplicity now that law was looked on as a liberator, like his Daily Consular and Trade Reports and medicine can be studied worthily greater namesake. Magenta and Soloccasionally points with suppressed only in palaces that cost millions, and ferino took the place of Marengo and satisfaction at some European excess that buildings nearly as expensive are Austerlitz among the great victories and of interference. For example, in a required for the proper teaching of the gave their names to unpleasant shades current number we detect slightly rudiments to city children. Mr. KIL- of red, reminders of the blood shed in REEVE's original school house and has refined taste of the day; the colors which prohibits citizens from picking had it restored to the condition in lasted long after the reason for their names was forgotten. NaPoleon the Strange possibilities suggest them- Little chilled the Italian fervor by the streets of Litchfield he must have sympathy of England which forced er to cut weeds along his fence row adjoin. run across little HARRIET BEECHER, the Europe to accept the accomplished fact

parson's daughter innocent of "Uncle that Italy was united and to leave her THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN ENG-

have put an end to altruism in diploan independence, a chance for a man's macy. Neither the flery GLADSTONE nor the jounty PALMERSTON could lead seized with a desire to improve the looks and complicated social life has re- England now to stand up for anything that was not for her own immediate adbrush in front of his residence, and as a the views of it found in these legal vantage. And Italy, in the vain effort. to leap at once into the place among the nations that her pride in her past glories called for, has bled herself almost to death in money and in men. She has almost forgotten the magnificent spirit of 1859, when men in the rapture of their newly acquired, long desired freedom and in the achievement of their ideal of unity were ready for any sacrifice to advance their country. It was a spirit as pure as that which manifested itself North and South in the first years of the civil war.

No man dreamed then that Italian rould expatriate themselves by the million; that the Italy they had yearned for and fought for would prove unable sustain them. Thoughts of what AVOUR and VICTOR EMMANUEL and PARIBALDI did fifty years ago should be more profitable to the exiles than the celebration of VERRAZZANO or CERIS-TOPHER COLUMBUS.

It is instructive to see what a tropical style is begotten of polar ice. From a contemporary explorer's narrative:

"Late in the afternoon the land suddenly settled as if by an earthquake. The pearly glitter which raised it darkened and a purple fabric was drawn over the horizon, merging imporceptibly with the lighter purple blue of the upper skies." Sometimes he gives us verses, for ex-

"Through this young ice dark vapors r

Alliteration is not despised: A profusion of fantastic frost crystal

Clearly the north pole is the

florid poetry.

What I really wanted were two good spec

Well, he got a good specimen of English as she is wrote.

LEE MCCLING . his name shipes in tannals of football. . Now he's to be Trearer of the United States.—Hartford Courant. It makes mighty little difference what figurehead is Treasurer of the United States. It is of supreme import that football should be "recognized."

Does Deacon HEMPHILL believe that at last he has found a winning issue?

MOTOR BOATS AND FISH. Inferences Drawn From Study of ment Pends and Lakes. From the Boston Transcript

and Mrs. Alfred Hennequin have spent three months principally in the lake region of the foothills of the Green Mountains, and Dr. Hennequin at Lake Hortonia made interesting study of the waters and fishing in Vermont.

oing in Vermont.

Dr. Hennequin made many observations the effects that motor boats have on the fish in comparatively small lakes and popds. He noticed that in ponds of from one mile to three miles long the base are mostly caught in very shallow water when the boats are running up and down the

deeper portions of the pond.

They never stay more than one or days in the same place and prefer to live in with very large and voracious pickers, rather than take refuge in beds of rock close to which the motor boats pass, al-

seen there. Nowhere in the land, perhaps, do those thing, it may seem ungracious to menmore primitive conditions continue so tion an anniversary that is being passed sunrise or at sunset, although plainly seen. much as in the Litchfield county towns, over with little comment by those who apparently perfectly still, at the bottom of in spite of summer visitors and the should observe it. The Italians of New the pond. On the whole, in Dr. Henne-

ing of Rome, with less ardor than usual, Dr. Hennequin that meter boats should apparently; the events of the great year that made that capture and Italian unity possible they, and too many of the Italians in Italy also, have left unnoticed; it is hardly likely that they are waiting for the anniversary of the hated peace of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the co

Absence of the British Flag.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sit: Heapy
Hudson was an Englishman. To me, an American of seven generations who has just "struck town" it seems inexpicable that the flag of Englishman it seems in the city. Over their been manners in the city. Over their been they discussed pleasantly and without heat all manner of matters of public import. Their good hunor and mutual tolerance came to add a certain pleasant ure to the disagreeable business of feeding.

The ether day I noticed to my surprise that the big table where the little company sat was gone. A number of small tables replaced it. Gone, also, were the familiar faces. I confess it was an unpleasant surprise, perhaps something of a shock to me. Finally I called the head waiter and asked him what had happened, what had become

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What great town your town is! The decorations a so varied and fascinating: the American flag and the Hudson-Pulton colors. My own town of West Hurley would beat New York all to places as a rovincials in the world. Here you have French German. English, Italian, Argentine, Mexican, Cuban and the Lord knows how many other nations as guests. Their flags should be everywhere. Instead of this you have miles of American and Hudson-Fulton colors. I have seen New York and my home town. Give me NEW YORK, September 25. WEST HURLEY

Some Tar Heel Names. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You have had some mighty nice things to say about North Carolina. I notice that, like myself, you have a waskness for odd names, and I should be glad for you to know that in these as well as in true poetry North Carolina is at the top. I submit the following for your most distinguished considera-tion: John Madcap, Cloudyday Rainwater, Early moser, Surely Trotter, Nablace Butters, Strong Brickhouse, Mary Moves. The last named is the keeper of a restaurant, and over her door he name appears with the word "Sandwiches" fol-lowing it directly and without any punctuation

RALEIGH, N. C., September 28. Genuine Irish Stew.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to correct Mrs. Jennie Pinnessy in her statement regarding Irish stew in this morning's Sun. It is not made of either lamb or heat not made of either lamb or beef, as they do not have beef in Ireland. Well cooked mutton and genuine Irish stew.

The fed and Aplendid.

Solomon was in despair.
"My wives gave me seven hundred samples

TO THE EDSTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Brit in Europe since then. The advance of ish politics apparently will soon be an Prussia and the example of BISMARCE angry chaos unless a mediator and arbiupright man, and as a surviving member of the old school of fiberals or Radicals be feared he lacks physical stamina for this great burden. Mr. Balfour is a very good speaker and an honorable man, but Asquith, setting aside other defects, bould ot mediate.

The party system has broken down in ingland as it has in Canada, as it is bound o do in the United States, as it is bound to to everywhere when there ceases to be one great dividing question, such as that the followers of Hamilton from those of lefferson in former days. It is founded either on permanent reason nor on per-

What is called the Liberal party in the British House of Commons is made up of five sections, Liberals, Radicals, Labor-ites, Socialists and Irish Home Ruiers, the last section having in reality nothing to do with the rest. Each section plays its own game. The result is a political anarchy, the foam on the waves of which is the suffragettes.

That there is Socialism in Mr. Lloyd George's budget and in his speeches can hardly be denied. This, more than any maneial quality or even common feeling, makes the budget popular. It is very minor question, but the reason why the Lords did not vote on taxes, I take it, was that they paid not in taxes but foudal service

The revival of protectionism is supposed o have been the work of Mr. Chamberlafn, his device for drowning the memor of his Boer war. At all events the ger case can hardly differ much from what it was before the repeal of the corn laws. when I remember the people pawning everything they had and eating offal. Had the Conservatives stood by Peel in-stead of helping Disraeli to supplant him, and had the Liberal-Conservative policy which he embodied been permitted to hold its ground, things would not have ome to the present pass.

Now there is an appeal to what is called mperialism, and to Militarism as consected with it, playing, of course, into political Toryism. "Empire" is a term tenoting concentration of force and rule. an anything be less like concentration of orce and rule than an empire the mempers of which are senttered over the globe very various in their political tendencies commercially disunited, and many of What is to be the place of India? Is it Vestminster, including perhaps in time

It is curious to trace the course of history. To rid New England of fear of the French, Old England conquers Quebec. he rids them of fear of herself at the same time, and they strike for independence Into the war which ensues France goes for revenge. She thereby completes the ruin of her finances, which otherwise were retrievable, and brings on the Revolution, followed by Napoleon and the sequel, with the consequences and recrudescences of which we are still dealing. The consequences, indirect at least, did not quite end there. When the war with revolutionary France broke out negro emancipation was rapidly making way in England. That, like other Liberal meas-Negro slavery was allowed to grow in the Southern States and in Satan's good time to breed the American civil war.

GOLDWIN SMITH

The Steamboat North America. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the had two beam engines, one for each paddle

THE BRONX, September 25.

A Cry of Anguish.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUM—Sir: I confess hat I am a creature of habit, a victim of the in-lefensible vice of doing the same thing over and over with remoresless, regularity. Perhaps it is because of this minfortune, this lack of initiative, because of this misierrune, this lack of initiative, that I have for many months caten my nood meal at the same restaurant. It is neithef better nor worse than a dozen similar places, and I am innocent of any desire to advertise it. Its chief charm to me, nowever, lay in the fact that faces seen there each day come to have a familiar and not

afriendly Aspect.

I recall in particular one large table where half

asked him what had happened, what had be beyond professional regret. He said:
"It was Cook and Peary, sir." I think he sighed.

And now I too can go there no more. Is there no mercy in heaven, has kind Providen respite for the suffering and sore afflicted? NEW YORK, September 25. SENCE

A Discose of Six Hundred Islands. From the Catholic Standard and Times. In view of the reports of the alarming illness of Bishop Hendricks of the diocese of Cebu, Philippine Islands, it is interesting to recall a statement made by the Rev. Joseph Casey. United States Army chaplain:

States Army chaplain:
"Bishop Hendricks's diocese," said Chaplain
Casey, "is probably the largest and most scattered
of all the dioceses in the Philippines. He has undoubtedly five or six hundred different islands to ook after, principally the Islands of Cebu, Bohol Leyts, Samar, Surigao and a large portion of the Island of Mindanao. Purthermore, the island of Guam, about six days journey from the Philippine Islands, is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Cebu, and in order that he may visit it is necessary for him to go from Cebu to Manila, to Japan, to the United States, to Honolulu, and spally to Guath. a journey of about sixty days. As you can easily understand, the poor Bishop of Cabu is generally on the go, and very little of in the city of cool. In race no told me that he makes a blemmial visitation to the different particles of his diocese, and that even to do this is is necessary for him to travel every year by boats, which are unfit for any white man to travel upon.

Skysersper Lighting. To rea Eperon of Tan Sup-Sir. The sky-scrapers of the downtown section lifting at night, as seen from the bay and rivers, degin a variable fairyland. Would it mos add. Malerially to the general illumination during the coming colors tion if the owners of these buildings stand them to be lighted in every room each evening neut

SPATEN ISLAND, September M. BICRMOND.

SPAIN IN AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The y interesting and well informed letter Sidi Bel Abbes which you publish ties in the way of a Span value of the assertion of a right on the part of Spain to construct such a line

A "bluff" sometimes wins.

The capital needed for the execution of the project might be hard to procure, and yet at a renewal of the Algedras conference, supposing that to take place, the assertion by Spain of its intention to build the line might well prove a considerable factor in the discussion. Anyhow, the French Government has insinuated letter, an intention of entertaining th theme; which may of course prove nothing but the jealous watchfulness of France over any alien designs upon Morocco, but which also seems to substantiate the dip lomatic weight of the bare idea.

On one other point your correspondent hardly seems to give due weight to the course of facts. He says:

Whatever else may fall to the lot of Spain i be no accessions in the valley of the Muluya.

The Spanish occupation of the Zaffarin Islands, the best roadstead on this coast, adjacent to the mouth of the Muluya venient distance on the mainland, seen to contradict this supposition. It is true that the Muluya might at one time have been the French boundary in relation to Morocco, and that France is now making every effort to secure its watershed to herself, but it is indubitable that Spain dominates the mouth of the river, and it cannot be forgotten that her claim to influence in these regions is older than that of France. DIPLOMATICUS.

NEW YORK, September 24.

THE CUSTOMS OUTRAGE. Repeat of the Law That Permits It Urged by an American Traveller.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: glad to see The SUN taking up the oudgel in defence of the home coming traveller. Although it is said "there is no weapon like ridicule," that presupposes some sensiperson ridiculed, and I am afraid in this case the weapon is useless. Why is it that America, always boastful of its freedom, America, always boastful of its freedom, treats its citizens who travel as though they were an army of convicts foisted on it

by a foreign Power?

A few nights ago I went to Paris and a customs officer said to me: "Have you any whiskey?" I replied "No," and was allowed to pass. I might have had a dozen bottles in my suit cases. Is the extortion of money the only thing a country can gain from its citizens? Are not loyalty and pride of any account? Is it helpful and the United States that its to the welfare of the United States that its children to back with hearts filled to be a State of the empire or is it to be bitterness and a determination to "get governed by a democratic assembly at even" with the Government?

A law unenforced is the most pernicious of laws, and yet there are some laws, like the blue laws of Connecticut, so manifestly absurd and prejudicial to human progress that they are incapable of being enforced; indeed, no law which is unsupported by public opinion can be enforced.

A Custom House inspector once said to

"This is the meanest, me: "This is the meanest, most unjust law they have ever had, but it is the law and conscientious man, but from the accounts in the London and Paris papers no such spirit actuates the New York customs

I suppose as a rule they have always fought for what they have got in the way of positions, and that spirit still actuates them; but after seeing what this law when A long can make a betted knight of positions, and that spirit still actuates them; but after seeing what this law when enforced does. The Sun and every other newspaper could do much, and I hope will do much, toward having it repealed. A hundred dollars is not enough to allow the most modest traveller any freedom of action while in Europe. Three hundred should be the minimum. I do not think rich clothing, laces, and jewels should be admitted free so long as we have a protective tariff; but to make us pay for clothes which are half worn out, clothes which we have been obliged for decency's sake to buy, is outhoused to honor in our own days many men of to honor in our own days many men of the people. It is for this reason that honor is due the aristocracy, for even kings have delighted to honor in our own days many men of the people.

BRUSSELS, September 14

Rechefoucauld and Lincoln. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After many years I have been fooking over Bul-In his "Alice" he quotes Rochefou-"On peut être plus fin qu'un autre, mais pas plus fin que tous les autres."
Could this quotation have been in Lincoln's mind when he made his oft repeated saying?

ALEXANDRIA, Va., September 23.

American imports of precious stones in 1908 calendar year were 57 per cent. less than in 1907 and 49 per cent. less than in 1908, says the Geological Survey.

Our 1908 production was of the value of \$115,053,

Turquoise sad turquoise matrix 29,800 3 Teurmaline 3,300 Sapphire Diamonds (Arkansas), 362 stones .

It is reported that this year, up to July 1, 700 diamonds have been found in Arkansas. Three cut stones were found to be brilliant and were valued at \$60 to \$175 a carat. A parcel of rough valued at \$60 to \$175 a carat. A parcel of rough unserted stones from the mine will be easily worth \$16 a carat. Cheap mining in Arkansas is possible, as water and timber are abundant near by, and coal should be obtained at reasonable rates. Some diamonds are reported to have been found also in a newly discovered peridotite area about two and a half miles from where the cast diamond was found an August 1 1000. arst diamond was found on August 1, 1906-near

igneous rock.

The turquoises came from Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and California. An odd stone recently cut in Los Angeles from a deposit on Ithaca Peak, in Mehave county, Arizona, showed a blue letter Y of turquoise in a gray marix, this cutting

being made possible through the presence of a split turquoise veintet. The bulk of the 1908 production of bourmaline came from California: at Mesa Grande a perfect tournaline weighing fifty-five carats after cutting

Severe Capillary Logic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Str: Replying to "L. T. H." in this morning's SUN I desire to say that there are only two logical things a modest, self-respecting man may do with the hair on his face; either leave it all on or cut it all off. To shave a part and leave a patch, as in the case of a must state, excite white the second of the state of mustache, goatee or chin whiskers, or patches, as in the case of a mustache, goatee or chin whiskers, or patches, as in the case of "siders," shows that the wearer is west enough and vain enough to think that he will make a favorable impression by changing his aspect from that which Nature gave him. It is the vanity of a false pretence that makes a man wear a mustache—unless, of course, he does so to conceal, a cast or something of the act. meeal a scar or something of the sort.

NEW YORK, September 24. Exploration, Improved.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN—Sir: Have you it on record that Columbus, Magellan, Marco Polo, Henry Hudson, De Sote or any others of the numerous daring souls, explorers and those "whe got there first," ever turned back their eager and faithful followers and adherents, not permitting their further participation in sharing the gipry of "ultimate goal"? And were prospective positio from lycoum bureaus, publishers royalises, moving plature privileges, &c., as much thought of its their days? And did those discoverers show inclination to "bog" the gipry in a spirit

PARIS PLEASED WITH TAFT.

Paris, Sept. 17 .- President Taft's dec nation of the north pole and his explana-tion that he should not know what to do with it have appealed profoundly to the Gallic temperament. His observation accepted as an index to his quality, the French public feels that now for the first time it truly understands him, Its manifestations of approbation and pleasstonishing. There are not lacking intimations that the Sorbonne was perhaps a little hasty and might have waited to

WHAT IS A GENTLEMANT Definition Attributed to Presid

Buckham of Vermont University. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Some years ago THE SUN quoted from a bacgalaureate sermon by President Buckham of the University of Vermont what it declared to be the best definition of a gentleman it knew. As I remember it was:

"A gentleman is he who invariably sub-ordinates his own rights to the prejudices or preferences of others, and his own preju-dices or preferences to the rights of others." J. S. DALE.

Protest Against Confusing the Term With "Aristôcrat."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have ead some of the letters in THE SUN on the definition of a "gentleman."

According to the different points of view

there seemed to be reasonableness in all of them, at least all those that I happened to read, except in that of "S. F.," who holds "gentleman" and "aristocrat"

there is nothing in blood or lineage. I think there is a great deal, but not everything. If we accept "S. F.'s" definition we must exclude some very prominent and eminent men of our own times and of other times. We shall have to exclude some of our greatest Presidents, McKinley, Grant and Lincoln, for instance. Washington, the Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Arthur, Roosevelt and a few others were gentle-Roosevelt and a few others were men; but not all our Presidents, according to "S. F.'s" dictum, "can correctly be called gentlemen." The present Pope is no gentleman, then, though "St. Patrick was a second control of the second control of the

tleman, then, though "St. Patrick was a gentleman."

Dean Swift was once asked if he thought the common people in Ireland and the gentry or nobility should be placed on an equal footing before the law. To this question he replied in an impassioned outburst of eloquence in which he said:

Where is the nobility of Ireland? You will find them porters of coal on the quays of Dibbin. You will scarcely recognize them, for their occupation has made their skin the same color as the 2thiopian's; but among them are the descendant of the O'Neills, the O'Rourkes, and other ancient kings of Ireland in the sixueenth century.

By the rule laid down by "S. F." Jesus

Ethiopian s, but among them are the descendants of the O'Nells, the O'Rourkes, and other ancient kings of Ireland in the sixteenth century.

By the rule laid down by "S. F." Jesus Christ would not be considered a gentleman, though even in an earthly sense, as mere man, He would have been the rightful King of Judea and Samaria, if a successful war against the Roman occupation of the country could have been waged. He was the lineal descendant of King David.

We all agree that William the Conqueror, 1066, ancestor of King Edward VII., was a gentleman, being Duke of Normandy before he conquered England and became its King; but the remote ancestors of this same william were Danish pirates, the same as overran Ireland. The Irish under their ancient kings, principally the O'Briens, expelled the Danes, 1100; but the French or Franks of that day were unable to do so, and they retained possession of Normandy in France until driven out by Joan of Arc, and they retained possession of Normandy in France until driven out by Joan of Arc, Joan herself was but a peasant, and it she had fought for England she would have been knighted; but the French proved themselves weakings, both in ability and in appreciation of worth.

Even in countries where the ariatocrat is most honored—England, for instancement has always been recognized as the true basis of nobility. For bravery, generoeity or other distinguished virtue it was that men were knighted. Burns the poet laments this, unreasonably, I think, where he says:

humble origin.

Particularly improper is it in this country
to make such a classification as '8. F.
illogically undertakes to do. Here the
human family is supposed to have a new
start in life's race. Let us hope the best
men may win the right to be correctly
called gentlemen.

C. T. REILLY.

NEW YORK, September 24.

A Paragon of His Sex. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Gen-

tlemen occur in literature and in obituaries, but they are scarce in real life. Fey men with pretensions to cultivation and good with pretensions to cultivation and good manners but would resent an imputation that they were not gentlemen; at the same time, they draw the line strictly against other men of their acquaintance. The fact is a gentleman, take any good definition you please, is a paragon, which accounts for his great rarity. This is certain; that all those who know him will not agree that he is a gentleman.

Many who attempt the definition make a distinction between "man" and "gentleman," and yet it is difficult to conceive of a gentleman who has not all the maniy attributes. It is pleasant for most of us to think that we are entitled to be called gentlemen, but who among us with any gift of introspection and self-analysis believes that he really deserves the name? At least we can try to live up to the ideal.

NEW YORE, September 25.

What Is Treasure Trove? From Country Life.

The recent discovery near Yeavil of an anciest British gold torque and the consequent inquiry by the Coroner and his jury as to the manner and nature of the find are of some interest to and nature of the find are of some interest so land owners as well as to antiquarians. Treasure trove, according to an old definition, is any gold or silver in coin, plate or builton found concealed is a house or in the earth or other place, the owner thereof being unknown. The essence of the filing is concealment; the article may have been deliberately hidden or buried by the owner; if the only been abandoned, thrown away or lost, it is not treasure trove, and belongs to the finder as erately hidden or buried by the owner; if Is has only been abandoned, thrown away or lost, it is not treasure trove, and belongs to the finder as not treasure trove, and belongs to the inner as against every one but the true owner when he turns up and claims it. If the article is treasure trove, on the other hand, it belongs, either to the Crown or to the person, generally to the lord of the manor, to whom the franchise of treasure trove

may have been granted by the Crown.
It is the duty of any person who finds an article
that may come under the designation of treasure
trove to inform the Coroner of the district, who
thereupon calls together a jury to inquire what the
find consists of, who was the finder, and who was
the original owner, so far as any information on
the last point is available. Such inquiry has the original owner, so far as any information of the last point is available. Such inquiry has, however, no jurisdiction to determine any question of title to the find, nor to decide whe article is treasure trove or not; these points must be settled, if there is any dispute, by the decision of the King's Bench Division; but where gold or silver articles whose owner is unknown are concealed or buried in one place, all lying to gether, there is a presumption that they were in tentionally hidden for the benefit of the depositor and that they are therefore treasure trove.

Bend correspendence Portland Oregonian.

The railroad survey south from Bend has now reached the lava fields, distant some eight miles reached the lava fields, distant some eight miles up the Deschutes. It has just become known that this lava, which has hitherto been regarded, as entirely useless, will supply the very best of hallast for the new road, and will probably be used as such on the entire central stretch of the line. Not only will it fill this purpose excellently well, but contrary to the belief that has previously existed, obtaining it will be an economical task. The experts declare that no "allooting" will be necessary, but that a steam shovel will be dote to scoop up the half disintegrated book and dump is into cars, practically prepared by nature for its

thought of in their days? And did those discoverses are show the line of the l